The Daily Courant.

Wednesday, September 5. 1705.

From the Amsterdam Gazette, dated Sept. 1.

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.

THE Account transmitted on the Part of the Imperialists of the Battle fought in Lombardy between the Armies under Prince Eugene of Savoy and the Duke of Vendome, is as follows.

The Army of the Imperialists and their Allies having decamp'd from Romanengo the 10th, after 2 hard Marches arriv'd in the Neighbourhood of Conceso and Trezzo, thereby gaining above 2 Days March of the Enemy. 'Twas design'd to pass the Adda thereabouts; but being come to the River, we found insuperable Difficulties in that Part of it. Another Place some Miles higher was view'd, and judg'd to be a very commodious Passage; whereupon 11 little Boats loaded on Waggons were sent thither, with other things requisite for making a Bridge, and with them went all the Grenadiers and 1000 Fusileers, with the 2 Regiments of Dragoons of Herbeville and Trautmansdorf, led by Monsieur Stille a Major General of the Prussians. This Detachment, got thither by Day-break, and were follow'd by the Army. The Place was found the more commodious for the Bridge, for that the Enemy's Line along the Adda was but slenderly guarded, and that there were thereabouts in a Body only one Battallion of French and a few Horse, in a Country Seat nam'd Paradiso, which stands a half Cannon-shot from the intended Passage. So that before the Enemy could have been reinforc'd there, our Bridge would have been finish'd, had not some of the Waggons on which were the Boats, broke by the Way: and thereby so much time was lost, that the Boats could not be brought up till Noon. In the mean time the Enemy were driven out of their Line, and we began our Bridge; but the Current was so rapid, and the Boats so small, that it was 5 a Clock before 3 Boats could be fasten together in the Water; so that the Enemy had Time to be reinforc'd from divers Parts, and even the Duke of Vendome himself appear'd with some Regiments, his Dragoons coming upon a Gallop. The Ground on the other side of the River was a little Plain, and from it went 2 Roads so narrow that 2 Men could not march a breast in them; the Enemy had posted themselves on the rising Grounds, and there had plac'd some Pieces of light Artillery: And besides, it was doubtful our little Boats in so strong a Current would not bear our Artillery or Horse. It was for these Reasons judg'd impossible to pass: However the Bridge was carry'd on, and finish'd the next Day, (which was the 15th) and a Work was begun at the Head of the Bridge to amuse the Enemy and draw more of their Forces that Way. But at the same time the Army was ordered back to their former Camps at Brembato: Only Major General Stille with the Grenadiers and the 1000 Fusileers were left to ruine the Bridge the next Night; which done, he follow'd the Army with his Detachment and Cannon.

The 16th at Break of Day, the Army march'd in 2 Columns towards Treviglio, with Design to fall unexpected upon the Ennmy. Our Vanguard led by Baron Riedt Quarter-Master-General being advanc'd thither, met the Enemy's Forragers, of whom he kill'd or made Prisoners a good Number, and took a great many Mules and Horses. We learnt by the Prisoners, that the Grand Prior was on this side the Adda near Cassano, with above 20 Battallions and 30 Squadrons, being posted between the Adda and a Canal very difficult to pass. The Army pursued their March along the High-Road to the Plain between Treviglio and Cassano, and was there drawn up in Battallia in Order to attack the Enemy.

Between 12 and 1 the Onset was made. The Attack was vigorous; the Enemy were push'd from their Ground: and after we had gain'd a Bridge on our Right upon the Canal call'd Ritorta, we drove part of them into the Water. The Enemy rallying, advanc'd with their utmost Vigour against our Battallions that had pass'd the Canal, and forc'd them to repass it; but the Fire being renewed on both sides, and continued without Intermission a full Hour, the Enemy were again beat from their Ground; the Bridge was retaken, and our Men having pass'd it a 2d Time with inconceivable Bravery, push'd the Enemy before them on our Right, driving them even over the Adda; and in the Disorder they were in, their Dragoons quitted their Horses and turn'd them loose to us, taking their Flight towards the Head of their Bridge, over against Cassano.

The Attack was no less vigorous on our Left, and some of the Enemy's Battallions actually beat a Parley; but our Battallions being unable to push on the Attack, because their Arms and Ammunition were wet with their passing through the Water, the Enemy renew'd their Fire, and we could not beat them clear off their Ground, because they were cover'd by 2 Canals: The first was pass'd; but the 2d was so deep, 'twas impossible to pass it; and there we lost several of our Men, who with too eager boldness plung'd into it. Things standing thus, we halted above 3 Hours, notwithstanding the Enemy made a terrible Fire with their Canon and Musquets, from the Head of their Bridge, and the Castle of Cassano. After which our Troops were commanded back to this side of the Canal, and we return'd to the Camp. The Fire in this Action was so quick and constant, that it cannot be describ'd: None ever saw the like, nor can the Bravery of the whole Army be sufficiently applauded: The Foot rush'd into the Water, whole Battallions at once, up to the Neck, and though the Enemy made an incredible Fire upon them, pass'd and charg'd with Arms and Ammunitson all wet. 'Tis unaccountable the Enemy should suffer themselves to be beaten in a Post so advantagious by its Situation, and render'd the more so by the Fire of the Cannon and small Arms of the Castle of Cassano: Besides, the Duke of Vendome arriv'd a little before the Fight, with most of the Troops he had with him on the other side of the Adda. The Number of the kill'd or wounded, is not yet known.

Of our Generals, the Count of Leiningen General of the Horse was kill'd. Among the wounded, is Prince Eugene of Savoy, our Commander in Chief, who receiv'd a Wound by a Musquet-shot behind his right Ear, but 'tis not dangerous; the Count of Reventlau, Lieutenant General; Prince Joseph of Lorrain, Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, and Harsch, Majors General. We took 3 of the

the Enemy's Cannon in the beginning of the Action, and were poſſeſs'd of them to the laſt, but for want of Horſes could not get them over the Canal, many of our Artillery Horſes being kill'd, We cannot yet give an exact Account of the Baggage, Horſes, Mules, Standards and Colours, we have taken; but of the latter we ſaw a great many floating in the Adda; and the Priſoners, as well Officers as Soldiers, ſome being brought into the Camp hourly ſtill, are very numerous.

From the Paris Gazette, dated Auguſt 29.

Paris, Aug. 29. The 23d of this Month the Marquis de Senecterre brought the firſt News of the Victory obtain'd in Lombardy over the Imperialiſts, and the 25th a Courier arriv'd with the following Particulars. Prince Eugene decamp'd from Romanengo, marching in 3 Columns up between the Oglio and Adda. The Duke of Vendome having Intelligence he had turn'd towards the Adda, paſs'd the Serio, and after he had given order to the Grand Prior to lead the Army along the Adda, he paſs'd that River with a Body of Horſe and Dragoons, ordering 15 Battallions to follow him. When he was come above Caſſano, he found the Enemy had laid a Bridge there; and poſting his Troops on the riſing Grounds over againſt them, they durſt not attempt to paſs. The Night between the 15th and 16th Prince Eugene ſeeing his Deſign to paſs at that Place fruſtrated, reſolv'd to attack the Grand Prior. Accordingly, after he had caus'd his Bridge to be broken, he march'd with his whole Army: Which the Duke of Vendome perceiving at break of Day, rightly concluded whither he was moving. Immediately he order'd the Marquis de Senecterre to march with ſpeed to Caſſano with 4 Regiments of Dragoons: He himſelf, with the Marquis de St. Fremont, the Count de Chemeraut, and the Chevalier de Broglio, haſten'd thither likewiſe; leaving order with the Count de Colmenero and the Chevalier de Luxembourg, to bring to him with all Expedition the 15 Battallions that had been detach'd from the Army. He was inform'd at Caſſano, where the King's Army was arriv'd, that the Enemy were but within 2 Miles of ours; ſo without loſs of time he made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for giving them a good Reception. About 11 a Clock in the Morning, the Enemy having paſs'd the Naviglio or Canal de la Communa, drew up in Battallia at 2 Muſquet Shot diſtance, and attack'd the Left where but 12 of the 15 Battallions led by the Count de Colmenero were arriv'd. The Duke of Vendome caus'd the Bank of a Rivulet that is in that Place to be lin'd; and there the Fire was very hot, at Pike's Length. Half a Quarter of an Hour after the Enemy attack'd the Centre and Right, and the Fire continued with the ſame Fury near 4 Hours. The Enemy broke into the Centre in 2 Places, where ſtood the Brigades of Grancey and Bourk, which charging them with their Bayonets in the Muzzles of their Pieces, kill'd a great Number of them and drove back the reſt into the Naviglio. The Imperialiſts making their firſt Effort at the end of ou Left Wing, put our Men there into ſome Diſorder, and advancing near to the Bridge poſſeſs'd themſelves of a Caſſine; but the Regiment of Vendome beat them out of it, and the loſt there above 300 Men. The Diſorder in the Left was likewiſe ſoon remedied by ſome Battallions which Count Albergotti ſent thither; and then the Enemy thought only of retiring. The Regiment de la Marine, ſupported by the Regiments of Dragoons of Heron, Verac, and Lautrec, could not poſſibly be ſtirr'd from their Ground; and it was in that part and in the Retreat, that the Enemy ſuffer'd their greateſt Loſs. The Count de Medavy who was on the Right, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf eminently, as did Count Albergotti, Monſieur Dillon, the Lord Galmoy, and alſo the Sieurs de Colmenero, de Chemeraut, de Vaudray, de Saint Pater, and the Chevalier de Luxembourg. The Ground not permitting the Horſe to fight, the Marquis de St. Fremont and the Count de Praſlin who commanded them, ſupported the Foot all the while, as did likewiſe the Count de Murſay: They even mix'd with the Foot frequently, and expos'd themſelves to a very great rate. The Grand Prior could not be in the Battle, being ſent by the Duke of Vendome 2 Hours before it began to Rivolta, with 2 Brigades of Horſe and 1 of Foot, and with him the Sieurs de Biſſy, l' Angalerie, Forſat, and Broglio. 'Tis believ'd there might be 2500 Men of the King's Troops kill'd or wounded, we have not yet a particular Account of them. 7000 of the Enemy's ſlain were counted on the Field, beſides what were drown'd or wounded, and 1800 are Priſoners: So that 'tis not doubted they loſt at leaſt 10 or 12000 Men. Prince Eugene, Prince Joſeph of Lorrain, and the Duke of Wirtemberg were wounded; and the Count of Leiningen was kill'd.

The King's Letter to the Archbiſhop of Paris, on this Occaſion, is as follows.

Couſin,

'THE Progreſs of my Arms in Italy, could not 'have been continued by a more glorious and 'ſignal Occurrence, than the Victory obtain'd the '16th of this Month by my Couſin the Duke of 'Vendome over the Imperial Army commanded by 'Prince Eugene of Savoy. After that General had 'tried all the Ways he could contrive, to join the 'Duke of Savoy with Succours that had been ſo 'long promis'd and expected, or at leaſt by a Di'verſion to prevent the intire Ruine of his Domi'nions; ſeeing his Endeavours ſucceſsleſs, at laſt he 'reſolv'd to open himſelf a Paſſage by plain Force; 'But notwithſtanding all the Motions he made to at'tack my Army with Advantage; his Efforts were 'all rendred vain by the Valour of my Troops, 'and the Ability and Vigilance of the Duke of 'Vendome. The Officers and Soldiers equally ani'mated by the juſt Confidence they have in him, 'ſtood the firſt Shock with incredible Reſolution. 'and in a little time thoſe who attack'd them, 'thought only of defending themſelves, and at 'length were forc'd to retire with Precipitation, 'and quit the Field of Battle. Prince Eugene 'wounded, ſome of their Generals kill'd, above '7000 of their Men ſlain on the Spot, 1800 made 'Priſoners, and ſeveral Cannon and Colours taken 'from them, ſhew the Fight which laſted 4 Hours, 'was bloody and obſtinate, and the Victory to be 'intire and compleat. This Succeſs being principal'ly to be aſcrib'd to the viſible Protection of Hea'ven, I would not defer returning publick Thanks 'to God for it: Wherefore I write this Letter, to 'ſignify to you that my Intention is you cauſe 'Te Deum to be ſung in the Metropolitan Church 'of my good City of Paris, &c. Written at Marli 'the 26th of Auguſt 1705. Sign'd Louis, and un'derneath Phelipeaux'

London, September 5.

We have ſeen a Letter from Jamaica, which ſays that the Enemy's Ship ſaid in Monday's Courant to be taken by the Montague, (of which Captain Bennet Allen is Commander) was a French Man of War call'd the Aquilon, and carried 46 Guns: This Letter ſays, ſhe was taken the 18th of June laſt, after 2 Hours Fight off the Coaſt of New Spain, by the Montague alone, which in thick Weather had been ſeparated from the reſt of the Squadron; her Captain and about 10 Men being kill'd, and 30 wounded: the Montague had but 4 Men wounded.

Dropt in St. James's Park September the 3d 1705, betwixt Mr Story's and the Duke of Buckingham's Houſe, a gold Minuit Pendulum Watch, having engrav'd on the outer Caſe a Coat of Arms, the Creſt thereof is a Hand holding a Dart the broken point; If offer'd to be ſold or pawn'd, you are deſir'd to ſtop the ſame, and give Notice to Mr. Padington at his Houſe in Count near Mr. Story's, or to Mr. Daniel and Joſeph Norcliffe Goldſmiths at the Blackamoor's Head in the Strand; or if the Perſon that finds it, brings the ſame to the Places aforeſaid, ſhall receive for his Reward 2 Guineas.

LONDON Printed, and Sold by *Sam. Buckley* at the *Dolphin* in *Little-Britain*